



INFERRED FAULT OF
RADBRUCH (1868) see
FER-88 for evaluation to north

Major drainage isn't deflected
or offset in either a right lateral or
left lateral sense. RL deflection farther
to W probably result of landsliding

E-facing scarp doesn't extend
across drainage, which is not
offset or deflected

No evidence of faulting in
Qal

HAYWARD FAULT

CROSLLEY FAULT

Earth Systems Consultants (1978a)

Earth Sciences Assoc, 1974

MAP EXPLANATION

Potentially Active Faults

Faults considered to have been active during Quaternary time; solid line where accurately located, long dash where approximately located, short dash where inferred, dotted where concealed; query (?) indicates additional uncertainty. Evidence of historic offset indicated by year of earthquake-associated event or C for displacement caused by creep or possible creep.

Aerial photo lineaments (not field checked); based on youthful geomorphic and other features believed to be the results of Quaternary faulting.

Special Studies Zone Boundaries

These are delineated as straight-line segments that connect consecutively numbered turning points so as to define one or more special studies zone segments.

Seaward projection of zone boundary.

FAULT TRACES OF DIBBLEE (1972)

FAULT TRACES OF RADBRUCH (1968 and 1974)

FAULT TRACE OF CRITTENDEN (1951)

FAULT TRACES OF HERD (1977)

FAULT TRACES OF HERD (in press)

FAULT TRACES OF BURKLAND AND ASSOC. (1974)

Site investigation showing location, orientation, and length of trench. Trench less than 100 feet long indicated by X. Fault exposed in trench indicated by red line, showing approximate orientation. Fault traces not necessarily Holocene active (refer to text).

Figure 2a (to FER-105). Location and sources of fault traces shown on 1974 SSZ Map of Milpitas quadrangle. Sources of fault data available since 1974 are also shown.

IMPORTANT - PLEASE NOTE

- 1) This map may not show all potentially active faults, either within the special studies zones or outside their boundaries.
- 2) Faults shown are the basis for establishing the boundaries of the special studies zones.
- 3) The identification of these potentially active faults and the location of such fault traces are based on the best available data. Traces have been drawn as accurately as possible at this map scale, however, the quality of data used is highly varied. The faults shown have not been field checked during this map compilation.
- 4) Fault information on this map is not sufficient to serve as a substitute for information developed by the special studies that may be required under Chapter 7.5, Division 2, Section 2623 of the California Public Resources Code.

REFERENCES USED TO COMPILE FAULT DATA

Milpitas Quadrangle

- Burkland and Associates, 1974, Hillside area, geologic and seismic hazards investigation, Milpitas, California: consulting report prepared for City of Milpitas, fig. 4.
- Dibblee, T.W., Jr., 1972, Preliminary geologic map of the Milpitas quadrangle, Alameda and Santa Clara Counties, California: U.S. Geological Survey open-file map.
- Radbruch, D.H., 1968, Map showing recently active breaks along the Hayward fault zone and the southern part of the Calaveras fault zone, California: U.S. Geological Survey open-file map.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA SPECIAL STUDIES ZONES

Delineated in compliance with
Chapter 7.5, Division 2 of the California Public Resources Code

MILPITAS QUADRANGLE

OFFICIAL MAP

Effective: July 1, 1974

James E. Larson

State Geologist